



## SEVEN-EIGHT.

His Death Confirmed Yesterday Evening.

A Successful Man Who Rose From a Poor Boy.

Sixth of his Business and Political Career.

Other Important Items of Western News.

Senator Hearst is Dead.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Senator George Hearst of California died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue in this city at 9:10 o'clock tonight. He had been ill for a long time and December last went to New York city to consult with Dr. Clark S. Ward in regard to his condition. The physician found that he was affected with a complication of diseases, resulting primarily from a serious derangement of the bowels.

There was a change for the worse in the senator's condition a day or two ago, and he grew weaker and weaker until about 7 o'clock this evening, when he passed into a state of semi-consciousness, and Mrs. Hearst was made aware that his end was near. She was at dinner at the time and immediately joined the sorrowing group about the dying man's bedside. So quietly and easily did he pass away that Mrs. Hearst did not know that he was dead until so informed by Dr. Ward. He gave no indication whatever of pain or discomfort and seemed to the anxious watchers merely to have fallen asleep.

The senator's death was communicated by his private secretary, Mr. John Wetherburn to the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. He was subsequently communicated to that body. The president was so informed.

With the arrangements for the funeral, are not entirely completed, it is settled that the remains will be taken to San Francisco for interment, and that the funeral services in this city will be brief and simple. They will probably be conducted at his late residence in this city to-morrow or Monday as it is desired to convey the remains to California soon as possible.

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 8, 1820. His father had gone to that state from North Carolina in 1819. The son received only such a limited education as the common schools afforded in that day. He worked on his father's farm until 1850, when he caught the gold fever and went to California.

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to California.

For several years he was a miner and prospector, and subsequently by location and purchase he became the owner of valuable mining interests and a large employer, having at one time as many as 2000 men at work in mines and a smelter operating quartz mills that crushed 1000 tons of ore per day.

The increase of his wealth was steady

and rapid, and for some years past his

income has been something like \$20,000

per year. He has been for a long time

chief partner in the extensive mining

firm of Hearst, Baugh, Lewis & Co. He

owned about 40,000 acres of land in San

Luis, Colfax, County, Ca., a tract of

60,000 acres of grazing land in Old Mexico, stocked with very large herds of cattle and a fine stable of thoroughbred horses.

He was also in interest in a large tract

of land near Vera Cruz and in railroad

building in Mexico. His fortune at the

time of his death was estimated at \$20,

000,000.

Mr. Hearst's political life began in

1855, when he was elected to the Cali-

fornia legislature and served one term.

In 1858 he was candidate before the

democratic state convention at San Jose,

Ca., for the nomination of governor.

He was defeated by General George Stoneman.

The latter was elected governor, and

won by the defeat of United States Senator John F. Miller in 1858, the power of appointing a senator was given

to him, he appointed his former oppo-

nent for the gubernatorial nomination,

Mr. Hearst. The latter was re-elected in

1867 by the California legislature,

which was then democratic, and his

term would have expired in 1868. His

death gives the republicans, in their

turn, the same advantage which the

death of Senator Miller gave the demo-

crats.

For thirty years or more George

Hearst has been one of the vital men of

the west. One of the individual forces

which have given direction to the

quick and vast development of its re-

sources which is one of the material

miracles of the century. But it is not

as a mining expert, the organizer of gigan-

tic fortunes as he will be mourned.

It is not an ordinary commonplace, but

the simple truth to say that his death

will bring sorrow to thousands of hearts.

Change of fortune made no change in the man. As a senator of the

United States he was the same simple,

unaffected, clear-headed, warm-hearted

George Hearst, who, indeed, on the

Death of a Peer and Yunnah in the hills, and took

his share of the rough, free life of the

claims and cañons. To the thousands of

friends who knew him he remained a

ways a comrade. Ostensibly was a

host to a man formed on his rugged

lines, and it will never be known how

many success he won over the begin-

nings to him or how many broken lives

were made easier to live because of his

hidden life ping hand. Two hundred upon

hundreds of the associates and even the

acquaintances of pioneer times he was a

good Providence.

Because he was so thorough a Cali-

fornian Mr. Hearst was held in affection

by all Californians whose experience

reached back to the days when railroads

and steamship competition of commerce.

He was unknown on the coast. His

years of hard work and intimate mix-

ing with men of every social and in-

tellectual grade gave him a knowledge of

human nature and a sympathy with

defects and weaknesses which kept him free from that curse of course and hardness of feeling that sometimes go with the riches of the self-made man, and while he had a singularly keen perception of character and shrewdness that bated all pretenders, his heart was tender, his charity great, and his capacity for forgiveness inexhaustible. Whether in business, politics, nor in private life would he be eternal enemies, but when bows were necessary he would give as well as take, for he was a man of intense and strong character, but the battle over, he was for saving bands with a good humor that had in no mixture of guile. He has no enemies, he has passed away leaving none. Without previous experience of public life, Mr. Hearst, the minor and man of business, went to the senate, and though in that body he spoke seldom, he brought to it a sense of conscientiousness and an industry that made him highly useful to his people in his committee work. The sturdy good sense of the man, his knowledge of affairs, and particularly of the needs of the Pacific coast, more than compensated his constituents for deficiencies as a public speaker. He earned the esteem of the senate and the esteem in it became his friends, as good men did everywhere.

His death is a serious public loss, not only to California, but to the entire Pacific coast, and peculiarly to the miners, whose special friend and advocate he was. In the death of George Hearst, a strong man, an able man, a good and very humble man is taken away. He left a manly, a gentle and a loving heart. There will be moist eyes in thousands of western homes, grand and humble, at the news of his death, and the sorrow will not be east in the cabin dotted the canyons and streams of the Sierras.

## Amending the Land Laws.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The conferees on the committee for repeal of the timber culture law and amendment of the land laws generally have practically reached an agreement on an entirely new bill which will be brought forward at the first opportunity.

The bill first repeals the timber culture act but with a reservation in favor of those who claim title thereto. It repeals the timber culture act, and provides for the period of cultivation, on a claim already accruing it is provided that the time shall run from the date of the entry if the necessary acts of cultivation are performed within the proper time. The preparation of land and the planting of trees are to be construed as acts of cultivation. Persons who have complied with the provisions of the timber culture act for four years may prove up on their claims by the payment of \$1.25 an acre.

The desert and act is amended by requiring the filing of a map showing the proposed method of reclamation, and no person shall receive patents for land under the act unless he has expended at least \$5 per acre, \$2 to be expended within each year. After four years the same may be secured by the payment of \$5 per acre.

It is provided that in Colorado, North and South Dakota, Wyoming and the gold and silver regions of Nevada, Idaho and Montana that \$5 shall be sufficient defense to any prosecution for trespass to allow that the timber cutting was for agricultural purposes. Others to own in the same strain, and on the same basis as the bill was enacted.

The house soon after assembling passed the third reading of bills. Mr. Wilson's measure relative to the cutting of timber and Mr. Reydell's authorizing incorporated towns and cities to establish and maintain public parks and to levy a tax therefor for the purpose of providing water for domestic purposes was passed.

The measure compelling the purchase of sage for public schools was passed.

Mr. O'Malley went after the bill with a great deal of interest.

"I'm afraid," said he, "that it will be termed a 'mawrification' of professional patriots."

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The bill was introduced by Mr. O'Malley.

The house soon went into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the payment of taxes with a year.

The Senate amendment (the emergency clause) was concurred in and the bill was passed.

The TAX BILL Signed.

DENVER, February 28.—Governor Routt-to-day signed the bill providing for semi-annual payment of taxes. No tax was the last day on which the bill could have been signed in order to make it effective for the creation of the emergency clause.

Murder in Denver.

DENVER, February 28.—A. E. Darrow, a miner from Boulder, was found in an alley back of the C. G. Farrel, corner Twenty-first and Marquette streets, early this morning by Mrs. Florence, a widow room worker, in an unconscious condition.

He died shortly after being discovered.

An investigation goes to show that he had been stupefied and probably

robbed. An investigation will be made.

A Terrible Tragedy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 28.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at Memphis, Miss., yes today.

A negro arrested for stealing a bag of coconuts was shot by Milton Smith and E. T. Smith, brothers.

They would kill him if he implicated them.

The trial was set for yesterday, and the Smith boys rode off. But

Draze fearing they would leave the country, organized a posse to arrest them,

but before the posse started the Smiths returned.

Draze offered Milton Smith

to surrender, when both the Smiths

drove their guns and began firing.

Milton Smith was a man who had a bad record.

He shot his brother through the eye, killing him instantly. Milton Smith was then shot from his horse by the posse and cannot recover. He received a number of shots and died at the scene of the shooting.

He was buried in the cemetery of the

Death of a Peer and Yunnah in the hills, and took

his share of the rough, free life of the

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Jerome Napoleon Dying.

ROME, February 28.—Prince Jerome Napoleon is lying at the foot of death in the city. Cardinal Mermilliot has administered the sacrament of extreme unction to the dying prince.

He is believed to be Mr. Robert McCarroll, of Charleston, and was on a voyage to the West Indies from Coosa, S. C., with a crew of proslavery rovers, and carried a crew of negro men, a negro.

Surveillance of Mrs. Windom.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The committee having charge of raising a fund for the widow of Senator William Windom, secretary of the treasury, up to yesterday had received subscriptions amounting to \$80,000. "It is the intention of the committee," said Mr. J.

## SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The Destiny of Nations is Related by

Public Opinion.

Responsibility Rests on Individuals &amp; a Free Government.

The Purpose and Principles of the King &amp; Citizen.

There never was a time when citizenship meant so much as it does to-day. Not only in the United States, but throughout the world, men are rising up to a more complete sense of their manhood. The prerogatives of favored individuals and classes are suffering amendment year by year. Public opinion, even in the Old World monarchies, is rapidly becoming more potent than the will of the princes, and what is most striking is every member of the body politic has a share in passing this opinion. In our own country the emancipation is a most concrete. By the principles on which our government is founded and by the form of government itself, the responsibility of all is wholly in the hands of the people. This is a tremendous responsibility, because it involves not only the privilege of the individual citizen, but his protection in life and liberty, and the conditions of his industrial success.

I now turn to us, and we be better for such a responsibility. There is but one answer. Education is the essential thing. Without that there can be no full and intelligent discharge of the duties of citizenship. Many of the states of the union recognize this fact, have made education compulsory, and it will be a happy day for the nation when it has a made compulsory in all the states. When I say education, however, I do not mean necessarily any education. It is possible to conceive of education being of such low and quality as to be worse than no education. For example, a man may be educated in a foreign tongue unable to understand or speak the common language of the land. Or he may be educated in ideas and principles that are forcible incongruous and unsuited to those that prevail in the land, and that constitute the very genius of its institutions. Such education is obviously delusive and dangerous.

What then, sir, is the education we in its purpose and content?

Primarily, of course, education is of the intellect. Its real object should be to garnish, strengthen and humble the mental power. We are quite likely to judge of the quality of a government by the men it produces. It is not enough that they should be brave and able, but we want them to have the power to meet emergencies, to exert breadth of view and to have steadyness of purpose. The French revolution was not without men of keenness and power. But they were undisciplined. I can run away with that education with us, therefore, to fulfil its function, should seek first of all to produce strong intellects, to bring out the full extent of manhood of the demagogue or the political mountebank. Nations characteristics to be sure, count for a good deal in a matter of this sort. There are certain races, as, for example, the Germans, the Scotch, the Engls., that exhibit the trait of intense grasp and steadfastness of purpose in a marked degree. It would be well, therefore, that a nation that is a composite of several ingredients, as ours is, ought to be marshaled by the same big guns.

We have no doubt we have a determination that way. Still we need to cultivate secundus, the power not only to see truth, but to see it in its relations, and to exercise that self-control, springing from high ethical conceptions, that will give us an edge in bringing out its legitimate sovereignty. This should be the underlying purpose of our education.

But the content of education is also, y important. There are a few things that must go to the making up of the sum total of teaching, not so much perhaps in the way of furnishing specific information, though that is not to be overlooked, as by way of surveying man's native to the civilized. At the outset it is very important that the principle that underlies a social problem should be specifically discussed. Unless the citizen can be made to recognize the unity of the race, how may we expect him to manifest any respect of vision when measures are presented that appear to cut him off from his individual and private interest? How may we expect him to show a catholicity of spirit when his own opinions are called in question? How may we urge him to rise above narrowness, or bigotry, or provincialism? Ours is a great country, not only in extent of territory, but in complexity and variety of interest. Yours is a very different. Conventional standards differ. Not unfrequently the sums of the, and even more conceptions, differ. Yet we are one nation and have the same grand destiny to work out, a destiny that involves the welfare of the American citizen, and presents the prospect of independence and freedom to the world.

COLLEGE HILL, MASS.

A Desperate Situation.

March Scribner.

Picture to yourselves a small, tattered band of men, camped on a sandy spit of land in the heart of Africa. On this small cleared space are the three tents of these ingredients, as ours is, ought to be marshaled by the same big guns.

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The Northwestern Division.

New York, February 28.—The circuit of Chicago and Northwestern, extending across the regular circuit of 4 per cent, on the preferred stock, payable March 25.

## IN HIS JAPANESE HOME.

DOUGLAS SLADEN WRITES OF SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

The room in which "The Light of the World" was written—He Had Intended to Write a Japanese Sister, Poem to "The Light of Asia."

Special Correspondence.

New York, Feb. 28.—"Have you read Sir Edwin Arnold's 'Light of the World'?" on everybody's tongue, remains me of the days spent with him last year in Japan when he was writing "The Light of the World." He had been carrying the "idea" of the poem, as to me, and



SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

lodging in his home for two years, longing for the moment to arrive when he could strip the exterior lassitude of his English and let him out, and at last came, in Japan, and in a very few months the great poem stood on paper perfect.

It is not probable that he went to Japan with any idea of writing this poem there. Probably he went to collect sun-color in the land of the Sun, either in India or by Anglo-Saxon poets, expecting to give the world a Japanese sister poem to "The Light of Asia" instead of this great "Light of the World." But the poetic impulse was too strong for him, and once in Japan, enjoying the inevitable ease of that status and, he comes out, "The Light of the World."

What was the Japanese scene which the great poem was born? The idea of a Japanese home, adapted to the needs and customs of England, what have been elsewhere a sort of incubus vivent between Europe and Asia?

It was a veritable Japanese house—a frame with sliding shutters instead of walls. But these shutters (shoji) were made of wood and glass, instead of paper, outside, though inside, the rooms were divided from each other simply by sliding paper panels.

The house is tenanted usually by Gen. Palmer, an English engineer of



WHERE THE POEM WAS WRITTEN.

Gen. Palmer, who occupied the English position being the correspondent of the London Times (supposed to send home impartial accounts of Japanese affairs), and making the bulk of his time as a paid servant of the Japanese government. Sir Edwin rented the house while Gen. Palmer was away on a holiday in England. It belongs to Inspector Asso, a Japanese, who has a European house standing in the same grounds, which he occupies himself.

The house is situated in Azabu, a suburb of Tokyo, the Japanese capital, famous for its flavoriness and waving groves of bamboo and its associations from the time when the English and American legations, then situated in Tengoku-cho, sent their interpreters to advise before the revolution, to as Easter, when the Canadian missionary, George, and his wife, were working in the mission school there.

As Azabu is outside the city, it is owned for the residence of foreigners, Sir Edwin was nominated English tutor to Inspector Asso's daughters at a salary of \$20 a year, to take advantage of the ex-



SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S HOUSE AND GARDEN.

ception accorded to Japanese employees. A good tea of the morning consisted in "steaming the girls" in conversation while they played the national instruments—the flute, the vihu and the samisen—to the great English poet, who had come so far to impressionize in Japan.

I knew Sir Edwin before he went to Japan. When I first went to call on him in Tokyo I found him not a whit altered—the same iron gray man, powerful in body, so marred the handsome, powerful face which is usually fair, which would never give one the idea of belonging to a man 57 years old—strikingly like Charles Dickens.

"Why, now, do you go, Saxon?" he said. "Who'd have thought of meeting you here. See what I've come at, the way to Japan to be just visiting myself alone." And then he led me off to his study and showed me—read me parts

of his "Light of the World." When I was shown his octavo three-fold manuscript, written in Sir Edwin's beautiful handwriting, which is as clear as print, and has the beautiful, free curves characteristic of Oxford, that man who gave written much Greek.

The readings and emendations were

and there were in Roman capitals.

The room in which "The Light of the

World" was written was the guest-cham-

ber of the Japanese house, and the lower

end of it Sir Edwin used largely, for as

he says himself as an Arab, he used

it as his living room. The upper end

was mine his study, and at an ordinary

low table, sitting on an ordinary

starry chair, he wrote the bulk of his

great poem. This end of the room was

very Japanese, for it had the double

recess characteristic of the Japanese guest

chamber—one end called toko-homa,

from the action that if ever in case

came to stay in the house his bed ("oko")

would be spread there, the other called

hana (uneven steps), from each side

being in one end, laid at another,

like an English side-table. In the toko-homa,

as will be seen from the cut, hangs one

of a dozen—say Japanese pictures

which are mounted on a roller like a

map, and on the floor is a Daily Tele-

graph, to remind Sir Edwin that he is

an editor.

This guest chamber is a most singular

but roomy—almost long and narrow as an

English room—for the window the curtains

on the west side are glass, and

through them the low sun of the cold

Japanese winter floods the room with

light every sunset.

Just back paper pane in any part

of the room side and you will be in the

drawing room—a charming room, with

European furniture, it is true, but otherwise

thoroughly Japanese, with its walls of

sliding panels to show and a brown

paperado framed in the un-

papered and unvarnished firwood, over

which Sir Edwin raves. The ceiling, too,

is of this same unfigured firwood, sup-

ported in the center by a gnarled cherry

tree.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S BEDROOM.

turns it entirely in its natural state,

except for having the dark curtains off

the typical Japanese ceiling supports even

in the middle of the place.

That January day when we first re-

newed our acquaintance in Japan it was

the same white porce lan pot with a

cigar, the same blossoming twin-flow-

ering in it as every Japanese house,

however humble, has at New Year's

time. Sir Edwin passed aside another

pane and took me into his bedroom—an

utterly Japanese room except for the

campana was placed in one corner,

and the blazer, court sword and

trowsers hanging from a rack. It

contained nothing else except two of

the little Japanese cases of drawers

made in white wood bound with black

iron work, and a talisman—one cult

or talisman, for him to use, one to go

over him, and one of the little poor

Japanese pillows for his head to

rest upon had emanated a "Light of

the World" and a "Light of Asia." This

was the only room of the four which had

the incandescent straw mat six feet by

six, with which the Japanese not only

clean their rooms—keeping them as

clean as newly fallen snow—but reckon

their area—a six mat room, an eight mat

room, and so on. Miss Arnold's room

and ours were perfectly Japanese

and comfortable on the European plan

but almost forgotten the gardens

of the so-called Japanese gardens (imitated from China)—with its flower-

ing pums, cherries, roses and azaleas, its fantastic rock work, for which the

Japanese pay such extravagant prices,

its artificial "futai" commanding a

view of the real "futai" during a peasant,

now closed cone 13,000 feet up into

the clouds more than fifty miles away,

is trained, or tortured, by trees and is

stone vines—arrows—silk-coco. Here,

except when he was writing the mag-

nificent passage in which he compares

Karyu-ga-ene with the sleeping, snow-



## CITY COUNCIL.

An unusually interesting meeting of the City Council.

Contract for the Telge Street Tidger Crossing Ratified.

Nine Hours to Considerate a Working Day for City Employees.

Appropriation Ordinance Taken in Part and Partially Agreed Upon.

At the meeting of the council Monday evening, the mayor presided and every member was in his place.

After the usual routine business a communication was read from citizens living on Cimarron street, asking that a grade be established on said street, that certain improvements contemplated might be made. Referred to the street committee.

A petition requested that the water mains be extended to Washington Heights. Placed on file.

Residents of Durango petitioned

that promised to see that it was kept clean, and that the city attorney would find time to look up the law and see what rights the city has. Two citizens from South Colorado Springs were granted the privilege of the door and asked rather plainly regarding the management of the slaughter houses here before. A motion made by Alderman Sprague was carried that the city attorney look up the law, and that the board of health see to the place in the meantime.

Alderman Rouse referred to the matter of a leak in the roof of the city hall. It would take about \$500 to repair the place, and upon motion the public grounds committee was instructed to have the repairs made.

Considered's discussion was indulged in regarding a bill by J. F. Burns of \$20 for a pair of pants spoiled while serving with the fire department Sunday. The bill was finally agreed.

A bond of \$20,000 given by the King Iron Bridge company for the faithful performance of its contract in the Iowa street viaduct was approved.

The city attorney presented the contract with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company for the construction of the Telge street undercrossing. He pointed out a few minor changes made, and by a unanimous vote the contract was ratified.

Alderman Sprague said that he

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**SECOND—GENERAL SALARIES.**

Mayor	\$600
Alderman—for attendance at regular meetings	\$200
City Clerk	\$200
City Attorney	\$200
City Treasurer	\$200
Superintendent of Water Works	\$120
Asst. Super. of Water Works	\$100
City Marshal	\$200
Police Commissioner	\$200
Street Commissioner	\$200
Chief of Fire Department	\$100
Fire Department Officer	\$100
Superintendent of Sewers	\$100
Contingent	\$100

**SECOND—FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

**THIRD—PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.**

For the care of public parks and buildings

Interest on bonds

**FOURTH—WATER WORKS.**

Sinking fund

**FIFTH—CITY HALL.**

Interest on bonds

**SIXTH—STREETS, ALLEYS, BRIDGES AND DITCHES.**

General purposes

**SEVENTH—EXTENSION.**

For extension of water mains for

**EIGHTH—EXT. TINT AND STATE PROPERTY.**

For general purposes

**NINTH—SPRINKLING.**

Sprinkling system

**TENTH—SEWER WORKS.**

Interest on bonds

**ELEVENTH—SEWERS.**

For care of pipes

**TWELFTH—INTEREST.**

Interest on bridge bonds

**THIRTEENTH—MISCELLANEOUS.**

For collecting expenses

For lighting streets

For fuel and light for city hall

For contingent

**Alameda.**





